

quartz, will be able to make measurements of any required degree of accuracy.

P. G. TAIT

The Club House, St. Andrews, N.B., August 12

Dimorphism of "Nature" on June 17

WITH reference to the statement in an editorial note in *NATURE*, vol. xxii. p. 317, that one statement of mine "does not accord well" with another, I must request to be allowed to show that this observation is incorrect.

I was told by a friend on July 27 (five weeks after the event) that there had been apparently two issues of *NATURE* of June 17, and that Prof. Allman was intending to write to *NATURE* quoting the uncorrected issue (which was unfortunately the one which had been supplied to him) in support of his statement, in *NATURE*, vol. xxii. p. 218, which I had declared to be a misconception (*NATURE*, vol. xxii. p. 241), viz., that I differed from him as to the existence of a marginal canal in the new medusa. Accordingly I wrote on July 28 to the editor, requesting him to state, "if necessary," that there had been two issues, and expecting that this explanation would be inserted immediately after Prof. Allman's letter, published in *NATURE*, vol. xxii. p. 290. The explanation was not, however, given, and it was left to me to write my letter of two days later date (July 30), which was published in *NATURE*, vol. xxii. p. 316. I had in that two days interval "ascertained" by further evidence that there were actually two issues of No. 555 of *NATURE*, and my "great surprise" was due to the fact that the editor of *NATURE* should have allowed Prof. Allman's letter to appear without offering any explanation of the direct opposition between his quotation and mine—the cause of which was well known at the printing office of *NATURE*.

It is thus clear that my letter of July 30 is consistent with my letter of July 28.

E. RAY LANKESTER

[We willingly give space to the above letter, and, accepting the interpretation of the former one which Prof. Lankester now gives us, we regret having made the observation to which Prof. Lankester alludes. We may further add that the insertion of the reference to the letter in question was due to an oversight.—ED.]

Magnetic and Earth-Current Disturbance

It may be of interest to point out that a magnetic disturbance has just been experienced at the Royal Observatory greater in magnitude than any that has occurred for some years.

On August 11, at 10.30 a.m., active disturbance suddenly commenced, and continued until midnight, accompanied, as usual, by the exhibition of earth currents. The magnets were then generally quiet until about noon of August 12, when disturbances of still greater magnitude began to be shown, continuing till 6 a.m. of August 13. During the latter period the variations in the magnetic declination and horizontal force were frequent and large, especially between noon and 4 p.m., and between 7 and 9 p.m. Between noon and 4 p.m. there was also a considerable increase of vertical magnetic force. During the whole period, from noon of August 12 to 6 a.m. of August 13, earth-currents were continuous and strong, and especially strong at those times at which the magnets were most disturbed.

It seems well at the present time to warn telegraph engineers, and especially those concerned in the laying of submarine cables, that disturbances of the character of that described above may now become not unfrequent as compared with the quietness of recent years. I may perhaps be permitted here to refer to a short paper, "Note on Earth-Currents," to be found at p. 214 of vol. viii. of the *Journal of the Society of Telegraph Engineers*, as containing information on the question of magnetic disturbances and earth-currents, probably not without interest at this time.

WILLIAM ELLIS

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, August 14

P.S.—During the evening and night of August 13–14 large magnetic disturbances again occurred, accompanied as before by strong earth-currents.

Aurora Borealis and Magnetic Storms

THE epoch of grand auroras and magnetic storms has again returned, as was evident from the fine displays seen here on the evenings of the 11th and 12th, and these are as usual accom-

panied by an increase in the number and size of the sun-spots, and in the development of the solar prominences. The aurora on the 11th was grand, but that which followed it on the 12th recalled vividly the magnificent displays of 1869, 70, and 71.

On the 12th my attention was first called to the phenomenon at 10h. 25m. p.m., when the northern horizon was skirted by a bright white haze terminating in an ill-defined arch, from which sprang a large number of broad streamers stretching towards the zenith. The bank of white light on the horizon extended from about 15° E. of N. to 45° W. of N., and some of the streamers attained an altitude of fully 60° or 70°. The brilliancy of the individual streamers was varying rapidly, but there was little variety in the character of the phenomenon.

At 10h. 30m. the brightest streamer was 3° W. of N. Ten minutes later this brilliant white band of light had moved gradually westward, and was some 25° W. of N., when it faded away. Some streamers were still more W. of N., and others again were slightly E. of N.

At 10h. 46m. there was nothing remaining of the aurora except a cloudy whiteness in the north, the rest of the heavens being a deep blue. A minute later streamers were again appearing.

At 10h. 56m. a very bright streamer formed 2° E. of N., and then a similar band of light appeared 5° W. of N., followed in rapid succession by other streamers 10°, 20°, and 45° W. of N., each streamer fading away before the succeeding one became very bright.

At 11h. 0m. a single narrow band of intense white light stretched from the horizon towards the zenith, passing through Cor Caroli.

At 11h. 7m. the light in the N. and N.N.W. again brightened up, but there was no further appearance of streamers.

The magnetic storm that accompanied the aurora of the 12th was one of the most violent ever recorded at this observatory, and was very similar in character to the magnificent storm of 1869.

On the evening of the 11th the magnetic needle was very irregular in its movements, but it was only towards midday of the 12th that the storm really began. The oscillations from the beginning were very rapid and extensive. The first great movement began at 11h. 34m. a.m., and between 12h. 18m. and 12h. 24m. the declination magnet moved 1° 6' 45" eastward. It then returned westward, and at 1h. 4m. the reading had increased by 1° 18' 13". Between 7h. 9m. and 7h. 29m. p.m. the needle moved 59' 18" eastward, when it attained its minimum; it then returned quickly towards the west, and after a double sweep it reached its maximum at 8h. 13m., the change of declination in 46m. being 1° 27' 23".

The oscillations of the V.F. magnet were as great as those of the declination. The chief maximum occurred at 3h. 40m. p.m., and there were three decided minima at about 10 p.m. midnight and 2 a.m., the two latter of which were lost from the oscillation being too great to be recorded on the photographic cylinder, and the first showing a change of 1' 9" inch of ordinate in 5m.

The variation of the H.F. magnet was very large, but not so remarkable as that of the V.F.

On the 13th the magnetic storm continued greatly to disturb all the magnets, but it was less violent than on the preceding day.

Stonyhurst Observatory, August 15

S. J. PERRY

THERE was a beautiful display of the aurora here last night. Between ten and eleven o'clock the streaks extended from the horizon to the zenith. The colour was principally pale blue, but a reddish tinge was occasionally discernible. I observed what I thought was a lateral movement of some of the streaks. A bright spot suddenly made its appearance to the westward of a small black cloud, seemed to move slowly eastward and disappear. There was a slight breeze from the east at the time, but I do not think that the clouds were moving sufficiently rapidly to account entirely for the phenomenon.

Springburn, Glasgow, August 13

J. A. B. OLIVER

A FINE display of aurora was visible here on the night of Thursday, August 12, about 10.30. White streamers, stretching vertically from the horizon nearly to the zenith, occupied the north-west segment of the heavens from the pole to Arcturus. There was a narrow bank of cloud along the horizon, and I thought at first that the streamers might be shadow-phenomena from the sun; but the hour was too late, and the rapid variations of form and

intensity were characteristic of aurora, which is not very common at this season of the year, I think.
F. T. MOTT
Birstal Hill, Leicester, August 13

WE had a fine aurora here last night (11th). There was a bright bank of uniform glow till 11 p.m., when it suddenly broke into streamers, some of which reached 40° or 45° in height, the glow extending along 100° or 120° of the horizon. There was no colour, and by midnight it had all faded out.

Whitby, August 12

B. W. S.

Height of the Aurora

I SHALL be glad if you will allow me the use of your columns to point out that there is really less uncertainty about this element than is usually supposed, and that there are two methods of measuring auroral heights which give accordant results. The first is that based upon the measurements of the altitude and amplitude of auroral arches, and which gives the results mentioned by Mr. Rand Capron. That these results should have so wide a range is probably owing to the fact that they proceed upon an assumption which may or may not be correct, viz., that the arch is part of a circle having the magnetic pole for its centre. Still the mean result from this method would seem to be reliable, especially if care were taken to exclude doubtful measurements from the list. Possibly we may assume that this method gives a height not far from 100 miles for the ordinary arch. I speak particularly of the white auroral arch with or without uncoloured streamers that forms, I suppose, 95 per cent. of the auroral phenomena visible in this country. These arches are formed for the most part over a portion of the earth considerably to the (magnetic) north of these islands, but occasionally they would seem to be formed over our heads. Mr. Capron in his work on "Auroræ and their Spectra" mentions one such instance, though he appends no explanation of the phenomenon, but in the course of ten years' observations I have myself seen three such arches. Indeed they are perfectly well known to observers in Scotland and the north of England, though I have never seen them in the south. As early as the year 1843 the height of these zenithal arches had been trigonometrically computed from observations made in different localities in Britain, with the result of proving them to be at an uniform height of 70 to 74 miles above the earth.¹ There is much less liability to error in these results than in the determination of the height of a meteor, and a single pair of satisfactory observations will yield a value within one or two miles of the actual elevation.

That auroral arches are ever formed much below this limit I beg leave to doubt. I am aware of the accounts which would place them between the eye and natural objects, but such assertions are far from having the weight of accurate measurements, and I have yet to find a case of a supposed low aurora, the evidence of which is above criticism.

I do not wish to assert that the streamers at right angles to these arches may not be frequently visible at a less height, just as they undoubtedly reach to a much greater elevation in the region where the auroral crown is formed. But to fix either the superior or inferior limit is precisely one of those questions which we can have no hope of solving by direct measurement, since the length of the streamer varies with the force of electric discharge. This is shown by the fact that in an active aurora some streamers extend only a short distance from the arch, while others will climb up to the vanishing point, or crown.

To carry these remarks so as to include the question of coloured auroræ would oblige me to trespass more upon your space than I am willing to do on this occasion.

Orwell Park Observatory, Ipswich JOHN I. PLUMMER

Fire-Ball

ON the evening of the 12th a very brilliant fire-ball fell at 8h. 30m. G.M.T. It was first observed at an elevation of about 25° above the E.S.E. horizon, and its path was inclined at an angle of about 35° to the horizon. It was lost in the mist near the south horizon. There was no explosion or noise of any kind. The daylight was still fairly strong, and yet the light of the meteor was very dazzling.

S. J. PERRY

Stonyhurst Observatory, August 15

¹ I give these figures from memory, as I have no library at hand to which to refer, but I have no doubt that they are strictly correct. Mr. Capron may perhaps find some information on the point in the published works of the late Prof. Phillips, who was one of the observers engaged in these investigations about the date I have named, or they may be verified upon the first appearance of a zenithal arch.

Atmospheric Phenomenon

A CURIOUS phenomenon was observed here after sunset the night before last, and again in a less degree last night.

Looking across from this point to the position of the sun at and after setting, the line of sight crosses about three miles of sea, then about the same distance or rather less of projecting high ground, and beyond that many miles of sea again. On Tuesday (10th) the sun set in a hot haze, and half an hour after there appeared on the edge of the projecting land what looked like tongues of flame fifteen to thirty minutes in height, lasting from two to four seconds each, and then disappearing in different places, sometimes half a dozen at a time. At the same time there was more or less of a flickering light along the whole line of projecting land.

My first impression was that it was an optical illusion, and the second that a moor was on fire behind the ridge, and that these were points of flame. The first was negated by the fact that four others beside myself (two of them with very keen sight) saw the lights independently in the same places; and the second by the gradual fading of the light as the evening became darker, the "tongues" retaining pretty much their relative brightness to the general glow until both faded out.

The day had been extremely hot, and the evening was sultry, with motionless air. I imagine the appearance was due to irregular refraction, arising from heated currents of air from the cooling land, and that the circumstance of the *slice* of land with its currents occurring between the two stretches of homogeneous air over the sea allowed the effect to be seen without being masked, as it would have been had there been intervening land. But I never saw it before, and don't remember to have seen it described.

B. W. S.

Whitby, August 12

Intellect in Brutes

INSTINCT apart, cases of intelligence in animals are very numerous, of the affections still more numerous. Comte was of opinion that the affections were even more highly developed in animals than in men. The dog will lay down life for the man he loves, the horse will do so likewise. We have all heard of Greyfriars Bobby, if that be the creature's name. But instances crowd on the memory. A few years back, during a heavy gale, a sweep of the spanker-boom drove the master of a Leith and London smack into the sea. Instantly the ship's dog bounded in after, and, sustaining the drowning man, both passed grandly into the eternities together. I have known cats who let themselves into the dwelling-house at pleasure, and at least three dogs who were wont to deposit the pennies given them on the counter of some baker or pastry-cook in return for values received. I used to meet on the highway a dog who rode behind his master's groom. The hardest trot never seemed to discompose his seat. Even birds—not merely trained birds—sometimes display singular attainments. I knew a lady who had a singing duck, but being one day at a loss for a couple, she sacrificed the songstress to make up a pair. One wishes that she had displayed a little more humanity; as also a clergyman, not a hundred miles from where I sit, who ordered a goose that had evinced the warmest attachment to be slain by reason of the poor bird having followed him on the occasion of paying a visit into a friend's drawing-room.

When a boy I used to spend many a holiday at a farmer's house in the County Armagh. I there experienced great kindness, enjoying myself as much as was well possible in the open air, the garden, and the stubble fields. Besides human beings, I had numerous playmates too in the kine, swine, dogs, fowl, horned cattle, and horses about the place, and indeed was never tired in observing their modes of living and acting. The great house-dog used often to play with a large hog. They alternately chased and faced one another till the hog's chaps would froth again actually with the excitement of the sport. At first I supposed that the pig did not like it, but in this I was mistaken. One day a strange dog, an immense brute, made his appearance, and attacked the house-dog, who was evidently getting the worst of it, when who should come to the rescue but the hog, who instantly jumped on the strange dog's back, assailing him at the same time with hoof and tooth. Placed thus between two fires, the stranger beat a speedy retreat, leaving the friends complete masters of the situation.

I think I was about ten years old when my parents went to reside at a place called Fairlawn, situated on a gentle eminence a few miles from the mutually contiguous towns of Moy and